

DEFENDS ED. HEWINS

FRANK GILLETTE SAYS HE IS A REPUBLICAN.

VOTED FOR INGALLS

AND PLUMB AND EVERYTHING ELSE REPUBLICAN

IN THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE

UNLESS IT HAD PROHIBITION TACKLED ON TO IT.

How He Came to be Called a Pop in Oklahoma—Impending Changes in Oklahoma's Judiciary.

Guthrie, O. T., July 16.—(Special).—Hon. Frank Gillette is over from Elleno looking up endorsements for his aspirations for the chief justiceship of the territory, a position which he thinks the great West Side is fully entitled to. He came over to the capital expecting to talk over the situation with Governor Barnes, but the governor having gone to Detroit, and Attorney General Cunningham also being out of the city, he has been putting in his time with Sam Overstreet and Judge Merrick, the latter also an aspirant for chief justice, swapping Kansas experiences.

In the course of one of these Kansas symposiums the conversation drifted to the fact being made by certain West Side politicians on Ed. Hewins, recently appointed ex-convict of the West Supply reservation, on the ground that he was an out and out free silver Democrat and voted for Callahan last fall. These assertions Gillette energetically denies. For ten years he has served in the Kansas legislature, a considerable portion of the time Ed. Hewins being also a member. He asserts that up to the time of the passage of the prohibition law Hewins was a loyal and consistent Republican. Like the large majority of cattlemen, he was opposed to this class of sumptuary legislation and stood for the legislature on an independent ticket and was triumphantly elected. Although a member of the legislature for five years as an independent, Hewins always cast his vote for Ingalls or Plumb when they were candidates for the United States senate, and if anyone can show that he voted otherwise, or that he failed to support any Republican party measure in which the question of prohibition was not involved, Senator Gillette declared that Hewins would resign his place. He went even further and said that if asked to do so, nine hundred out of every thousand Kansans now living in Oklahoma would sign an unequivocal endorsement of Hewins' Republicanism. He denies most emphatically that Hewins voted for Callahan, but on local issues he did split his vote for county officers, and one of the Republicans whom he supported is now putting up the most bitter fight against him.

TERRITORIAL JUDICIARY.

It is conjectured here that Governor Barnes' visit to Washington will have something to do with contemplated changes in the judiciary of Oklahoma, and that he will bend his efforts to secure a judicial branch that will be in harmony with the administration.

Under the commissions held by the present judges their respective terms will expire as follows: Chief Justice Dale, September 13, 1897; Judge Hierer, January 17, 1898; Judge McAfee, February 18, 1898; Judge Tamm, March 8, 1898; Judge Keaton, February 1901.

The first attack will be made upon Judge Keaton, who was appointed to succeed Judge Henry W. Scott when the latter resigned, and the complicated conditions existing in that judicial district, the Third, encourages the hope that the attack will be successful.

That the situation then may be better understood, a brief history is given: In May, 1893, President Cleveland appointed Frank Dale judge of the Third judicial district, vice John G. Clark, removed. The following September Dale was elevated to the chief justiceship, and Henry W. Scott succeeded to the vacant judgeship. When the latter resigned John R. Keaton was appointed and his commission was made out for a full term of four years. Governor Barnes will present the argument to the president that a four years' occupancy of an office all that a Democrat is entitled to, and that it makes no difference whether the four years be filled by three men or by one man. Under this construction the governor will argue that Keaton's term expired four years from the time Dale was first appointed, consequently he has exceeded the four years by nearly two months.

BARNES' GROUND OF HOPE.

It is thought the governor will encounter no serious trouble in inducing the president to adopt this view of the case, and he will then move upon Judge McAfee's breachwork, against whom it is said, charges have been filed. If successful, full in this attack, it will provide places for two Republican judges, and in September when Chief Justice Dale's time shall have expired and his successor is appointed, the Republicans will have a majority on the bench.

For Judge Keaton's place, the name of Bayard T. Halner, city attorney of Guthrie, is most prominently mentioned, and it is understood that he has the direct promise of the president for appointment to the first vacancy. Two names are prominently spoken of—Jake Roberts of Kingfisher and Judge John H. Burford of El Reno. Hon. Frank Gillette, also of El Reno, is a leading aspirant for judicial honors, but he wants the highest honor—chief justice—in which he is in strong competition with George S. Green, J. C. Strang and J. J. Merrick, all of them "former of Kansas" people, and now residents of Guthrie.

POSTOFFICE MATTERS.

The postoffice referees have given endorsements for the postoffice in Pottawatomie county as follows: Tecumseh, C. A. S. suber; Clifton, J. M. Hoffman; McCloud, W. R. Dunn; Avoca, Henry McCarty;

Belmont, — Baker; Romulus, F. M. Herbert.

A postoffice at Lawler has been established, with George E. Mundy as postmaster.

PRESIDENT WILL APPOINT DE FORD

So He Tells a Number of His Recent Critics.

Guthrie, O. T., July 16.—The Capital's Washington correspondent says: Governor Barnes is expected to arrive here tonight. Tomorrow the Oklahoma office-seekers will have a new inning at the White House. The governor wired the president last night requesting that he hold up all Oklahoma appointments until his arrival. DeFord is jubilant. He construes the situation as meaning his appointment.

Senator Baker was at the White House this morning with Cy Leland and took occasion to speak a good word for DeFord. Leland also spoke highly to the president for DeFord's candidacy, and urged his appointment. President McKinley intimated that he had finally decided on the appointment of DeFord, and unless some valid reason be given why the appointment should not be made, aside from the charges of malfeasance in office already pressed, he would appoint him marshal. Baker said he was not preferring charges against any one, and had none to make against DeFord. This seems to finally dispose of the marshalship. It is thought DeFord's name will go in on the arrival of Governor Barnes, but it may not until congress adjourns.

WATER COMPANY WANTS MONEY

Mayor of El Reno Moved Against With an Injunction.

El Reno, O. T., July 16.—An alternative writ of mandamus was served upon the mayor and councilmen of El Reno this morning, issued by Judge McKim. The writ was issued to compel the city council to issue a warrant for the payment of \$100,000 to the water company for the purpose of raising sufficient money to pay the amount which became due the El Reno Water company for hydrant rental. A levy of five mills was made a few days ago, which will not be sufficient. If the levy is not made, the parties cited must appear before Judge McKim, at El Reno, next Saturday, and show cause why it was not done.

BOTH LOVED THE SAME MAN

And Now Grace Allen is Under Arrest for Poisoning.

Chandler, O. T., July 16.—Miss Grace Allen of Fredonia, Kan., is under arrest, charged with poisoning Miss Phronia Echols and her mother. The latter is dead. Jealousy prompted the deed, both women being in love with the same man. Before being arrested, Miss Allen tried to commit suicide, but was prevented. The rivals are school teachers.

Miss Allen first attempted to poison Miss Echols on Saturday last. She received a letter from her mother, Miss Allen made another attempt, poisoning her food. Mrs. Echols ate the stuff instead and died.

The man in the case is W. G. Smith, who also comes from Fredonia, Kan. Nothing more definite is known about him.

COUNCIL GETS ITS BACK UP

Newton Tramps and Cyclists Receive Their Portion in Due Measure.

Newton, Kan., July 16.—(Special).—The city council last evening instructed the city attorney to draw up a very stringent tramp ordinance. The city is tired of the crowds of tramps who have been making this city their headquarters and have determined to make their stay in this city very unpleasant. In the last week or so a number of robberies have been committed by tramps and the council, at the demand of the people of this city, have determined to end the tramp rule here.

The council also passed a bicycle ordinance, by which bicyclists will be allowed to ride on sidewalks within the city limits. Mail carriers and doctors, in charge of their duties, are excepted and are allowed to ride on the sidewalks on side streets. This ordinance was passed after a long fight for it by the citizens, who were tired of the narrow escapes they had from reckless cyclists who rode on the walks and forced pedestrians to take to the streets.

NEWTON TURNS ON THE ROSE

Has Water Enough to Irrigate the Whole Broad Universe.

Newton, Kan., July 16.—(Special).—Well No. 1 of the new water works was tested today. A number of city officials and representatives of the Santa Fe were present. The test was very satisfactory. The well was pumped for eight hours at a speed of from 500 to 700 gallons per minute. The Santa Fe representatives and Contractor Seckner expressed their surprise at the enormous flow of water. The Santa Fe company will now push its improvements here, as it has been waiting until it was demonstrated that there was sufficient water here to supply all demands. There are six wells in all and their combined capacity will far exceed any demand that will be made upon them.

The Santa Fe has the cement work finished in five of the twenty-three pits in the new round house and is completing the rest at the rate of two a day. Many men are employed in unloading material, sent over here from Nickerson, where they are tearing down the round house.

TOBACCO CROP GETS WET

Connecticut River Rises and Gives the Connecting Weeds a Bath.

Windsor Locks, Canada, July 16.—The Connecticut River at this point is higher than at any time during the present year. The water stands fifteen feet above the normal height. Word comes from Suffield that the crops were greatly damaged by the heavy rains. Tobacco especially suffered greatly and it is estimated that at least \$50,000 damage has been done. In Windsor it is reported that acres of young tobacco are under water.

MISSOURI'S FRUIT CROP

Worth More Than the Wheat Crops of Two States—and Then Some.

St. Louis, Mo., July 16.—The fruit crop of Missouri this year is roughly estimated to be worth \$20,000,000 and many who ought to know what they are talking about say these figures are too low. The importance of this crop may be better understood when it is stated that it is worth more than the wheat crops of Missouri and Illinois combined, with the cotton crop of Missouri thrown in for good measure.

Toronto, Ont., July 16.—An American flag flew at the city hall in honor of the visiting delegates to the Epworth League convention, was torn down by an ultra-British artisan today. The man was at once arrested.

EATING ONCE A DAY

IS THE BEST SOME OF THE INDIANA MINERS CAN DO.

Deploable Condition Among the Men. Some of Whom Have Had Less Than Forty Days Work in Six Months—Miners of Clay County, Numbering Twenty-Five Hundred, to be Given Aid—In the Pittsburgh District Much Coal is Moving. While Plans for Settlement Move Slowly—Latest Strike Developments.

Indianapolis, July 16.—A staff correspondent for the Sentinel has been investigating the conditions in the Indian coal fields this week and reports a deplorable condition. The miners are practically starving. The block coal miners of Clay County, 2,500 in number, are all out and a commissariat has been appointed at Brazil to feed them.

At Fontanette, Ind., in the bituminous field, the worst can be expected. There the miners have had practically no work for a long time, and now they are subsisting on one meal a day. Eight thousand Indiana miners are on strike, about 90 per cent of the total number. The mines in the vicinity of Evansville are the only ones that are being worked.

Governor Mount spent a good deal of time today endeavoring to overcome the objections of a citizens' committee to go to the mines and inquire into the conditions of the miners. State Mine Inspector Fisher is making some investigation of the number of days that the miners in the block coal district of Indiana have worked the past six months. In that time there are 150 working days. In mines where machinery is employed, the miners averaged 92 days work out of the 150. In one mine the average was but forty-two days for each miner and in another but 39 days. The first block district, including Clay and part of Parke county, Mr. Fisher says the miners have not had on an average of over forty days work in the past six months.

PLENTY OF COAL MOVING.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 16.—Dullness at miners' headquarters and among the miners in the Pittsburgh district, and unusual activity in the coal market, characterized the features of the strike today.

Coal took another tumble in price today. It sold for \$1.25 at the mine, a drop of 25 cents from the day previous. A tour among the operators demonstrated that there was plenty of coal on hand.

It is estimated that the mines east of Pittsburgh are furnishing 150 cars a day. It was also learned that 300 cars a day were being sent from the Pocahontas field in West Virginia into Cleveland.

MINERS' HOPES HIGH.

It was learned tonight that the program of the miners' officials is to bring out all the men possible in the West Virginia field and then bring all the organizers to Pittsburgh. It is expected that the terms will be made here, as this district is looked upon as the most interesting point after West Virginia has been disposed of. The miners' hopes are high and they are confident that there will be a good story to tell from West Virginia by Monday morning.

The lukewarmness of National President Ratcliff and the belittling attitude of District President Dolan has put somewhat of a damper on the true uniformity plan, but President Dolan says that notwithstanding his private opinion concerning Mr. DeArmitt, he has been and will continue doing everything in his power to further consummate this scheme. All of the arbitration board except B. Frank Schmidt of Indianapolis are out of the city. Edward Ridgel and Horace Caley are in Chicago and L. P. McCormack has gone to Indianapolis for the purpose of inducing operators in those states in the proposition for a settlement of the strike. They expect to have a general meeting of the operators of the five states, in Pittsburgh next Monday or Tuesday, when the commissioners believe, an amicable settlement will be reached.

THE DAYS DEVELOPMENTS.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 16.—There was no action in the strike today. In day meantime, the miners' officials said, no efforts would be spared to force the strike to a successful issue. The line along which the arbitrators expected to work, was to get the lake shippers interested first. These were to be banded together to force the smaller operators in line, by well known business methods. Every wire would be pulled to bring miners and men into line.

The position of the miners' officials in this new phase of the strike movement was queer. M. D. Ratcliff, the national president, would have nothing to do with it. He had persistently refused to come to Pittsburgh for a conference. In his communications to the district officials he had said that he did not believe it could be brought about and he had otherwise thrown cold water on the scheme.

President Dolan and Secretary Warner had lost out from their national executive in the movement, and proposed to give it their hearty support. Cameron Miller, an ex-official and one of the officers taking an active part in the movement of the kind, was also giving the plan some attention.

Mr. DeArmitt, in naming the list of operators in the Pittsburgh mining district, had included those with mines on the Pennsylvania road in the fifty-mile limit. He meant to undertake to secure their signatures to the document and with those whom he could not get to sign, he believed some agreement could be reached whereby they would not compete for the western trade.

Governor Hastings yesterday signed the weighing bill, introduced by Representative McWhinney of Homestead, compelling operators to pay for coal mined, before screened, which is known as run-of-mine coal. This removes one clause from the uniformity agreement, as uniform screening was one of the leading features. The operators will have their attorneys review the law to ascertain if it is constitutional, and it will play an important part in the agreement.

ment. The operators, almost to a man, are opposed to it.

The arbitration commission of the five states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania, have formed a permanent board with the object of urging the uniformity plan with all operators.

General Little of Ohio was made president and B. Frank Schmidt of Indiana, secretary. General Little was to prepare the agreement and make it so binding that there would be no way for evasion on the part of any operator who might attach his signature to it. He was at work all morning, and expected to have it completed before the close of the day.

President DeArmitt was also working hard to bring success to the movement. Mr. DeArmitt and General Little expected to leave for Philadelphia tonight, to endeavor to enlist the eastern operators who have large mines along the Pennsylvania railroad, and who prevented a settlement of the mining troubles two years ago, by not consenting to the uniformity plan. Representatives of the Westmoreland, the Pennsylvania, Keyesville and other coal companies along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad who have headquarters in Philadelphia, will be visited. General Little was confident of securing their support. With the signatures of these companies, together with Messrs. Robins and DeArmitt, who had promised to sign the agreement, the required number of signatures to the agreement. With this done, it would be an easy matter, they said, to adjust the other differences that might arise.

L. P. McCormack of Indiana, left for that state this morning, and will visit President Talley of the Black and Bituminous Coal Operators' association of Indiana, with a view of obtaining his support to the movement.

WHAT RATCLIFF SAID.

Columbus, O., July 16.—Mr. Ratcliff said this morning: "I have encouraging words from the Fairmount, W. Va., district. Several mines have suspended. Our agents there are making good progress. They give the names of some of the suspended mines."

Being asked as to the importance of such suspensions, Mr. Ratcliff said: "The agents would not give the names of the mines, but they are going to go into the heart of the district and work on the big mines. Whatever the big mines do will influence the small mines."

Being asked about M. DeArmitt, Mr. Ratcliff said: "His policy has always been to put up something that looked feasible and get the operators and miners to work a while. While the company's mines continued. His purpose now is to prolong the strike and reap the harvest, but in this he will not succeed. As soon as the West Virginia coal is shut out, steps will be taken to stop those mines."

FREIGHT RATES ADVANCED.

Cleveland, O., July 16.—An advance of 45 cents on all coal from the West Virginia fields coming into Cleveland, was made this morning. The increase was forced by the Baltimore and Ohio, which raised its freight rates on West Virginia coal 45 cents, making the rate to Cleveland \$1.50, instead of \$1.05. It was reported yesterday that such an advance had been made but the Valley people, otherwise the Baltimore and Ohio, denied it at that time. It affects all roads in the Baltimore and Ohio territory, West Virginia coal. Except for the foregoing, the coal situation presented no new phases.

The effect of the increased tariff of 45 cents on West Virginia coal by the Baltimore and Ohio road will have the effect of excluding West Virginia coal from competition, and it was openly admitted that such was the purpose of the advance.

The operators were claiming that owing to the existence of contracts at fixed figures, they could not advance the rate of mining without losing money. If they filled the contracts with West Virginia coal, the advanced tariff would make them lose money anyhow. Therefore, the railways advanced the transportation charges for the expressed purpose of forcing the movement. The strikers were advising the agitators greatly. Fairmount was problematical. Kanawha leaned towards the strike and Norfolk Western was sympathetic. The operators were endeavoring to keep all hands working Saturday and Sunday, and out of reach of the organizers. Eastern Ohio was quiet.

THE ILLINOIS MINERS.

Peoria, Ill., July 16.—Following the suspension of work in Southern Illinois, the miners of the Peoria district have voted unanimously to join the strike.

Peoria, Ill., July 16.—None of the Peoria district miners appeared this morning at the conference with the operators, which the miners themselves had authorized at the meeting a week ago. The miners, however, were present from Farmington and Danville, outside of the Peoria district, but no action was taken. A journal was had until 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, in hope that the Peoria miners might then appear. At the meeting yesterday the latter decided to stay out until ordered to return to work by the committee. The works of the Peoria Glucose company shut down tonight, on account of scarcity of coal. There is now a ton of coal in this market unsold and none is coming in.

KANSAS WANTS NO STRIKE.

Pittsburgh, Kan., July 16.—A Cober, general district organizer of the United Mine Workers has issued a call for a meeting Saturday night of mine workers in this district to decide the question of going out in sympathy with the eastern strikers. The majority of the miners in this district, which includes Cheyenne and Crawford counties, say they are not in favor of a strike under the present schedule.

IS DULL, OF COURSE

NOTHING ELSE TO BE EXPECTED OF THE SEASON.

Not, Outside of the Coal Strike, Which Must Not be Taken Too Seriously, Dun's Says There is Nothing the Matter With Business—Building is Most Active in Five Years and Freight Movement Immense—World's Wheat Shortage—But Bradstreet's Says the Dullest Month is Duller Than Ever.

New York, July 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Excepting the coal strike, that may terminate at any time, there is nothing serious affecting the business outlook which is not encouraging, the season considered. In many home industries, particularly in building, there is more activity than in any year since 1892 and the week has brought a better demand in boots and shoes and in woollens, while the movement of freights, mainly through the Sault Ste. Marie canal is the largest in its history. With money matters unclouded there is nothing in sight to hinder rapid improvement, but uncertainty about legislation has been removed, for the miners' strike could not last long if business and industries should become active.

There is much less apprehension of a failure of the fuel supply than there was during the first few days, when prices rapidly advanced, and large quantities of coal from West Virginia have reached northern markets, but some of the mines in that state have struck.

The advance in wheat to 81½¢ was not due to the government report, which was followed by a decline, but the foreign advances and considerable buying for export. Demand is already felt from Australia, South Africa, Brazil and even Argentina, while the promise of European crops is not considered bright. The disposition of farmers to keep back wheat for better prices may affect the outward movement but Atlantic exports during July, flour included, have been 3,155,443 bushels and 2,963,817 last year, although in the same weeks 4,565,315 bushels of corn went, against 1,567,972 last year. Wheat closed 4 cents higher for the week and corn a half cent higher. Cotton is also a cent higher.

The cotton goods market does not yet reduce large accumulated stocks, as the curtailment of production shows, but is growing a little more healthy without change in prices.

In woollens low-priced goods advances of 7½¢ per cent are asked, and presumably will be asked on better grades.

There is rather more business on re-exports and the tone is more confident. Speculation on the wool market continues, with prices a point stronger. Imports at Boston were 28,862 bales and dealers are said to have purchased 100,000 bales more in London. Sales were 10,452,300 bales at the three markets.

The output of iron furnaces July 1 was 164,064 tons weekly, against 168,380 June 1, but several furnaces have gone into blast since July 1 and the output is large for the season. Presumably an unprecedented share of it is to supply the great steel companies, which are even now putting more furnaces into blast, and had heavy orders taken when prices were dropped, while the demand for structural shapes is large and for bar iron, though steel bars are now at the lowest quotation ever known in Pittsburgh. Tin plates are also lower at \$1 for full weight, and less than \$1 for 100-pound boxes.

Failures for the week have been 263 in the United States, against 289 last year, and 27 in Canada against 39 last year.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

New York, July 16.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

The dullest month in the industrial year is duller than usual. This is due to a reaction in iron and steel, prices of which are back to the lowest points on record, a dragging demand for clothing and shoes and a threatened famine of coal. There are more coal miners out than at this time last week and notwithstanding assertions that arbitration will end the strike in the near future, some of the large operators in the Pittsburgh district declare that there is nothing to arbitrate. Manufacturers of cotton goods and the agents report trade slow, owing to the cost of cotton and low prices for goods. This has shut down a number of cotton mills in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island. A fairly steady business is reported by the western manufacturers of shoes, but this trade at Philadelphia is dull, merchants hesitating to place orders. Western wholesalers dealers in clothing report distribution unsatisfactory. Western bar iron mills are already shut down and the coal strike has another factor, the factor which will stop running. This checks the stronger and more confident feeling in industrial circles which was so pronounced a week ago.

The heavy loss of sheep in Australia, due to drought, and speculation in wool on tariff prospects, have made wool prices higher, with large sales, about a million pounds at Boston alone, compared with 700,000 pounds in the like week last year. The world's available supply of wheat is probably the smallest at a like period in many years. Europe is expected to have to export one hundred million more bushels than last year and neither India, Australia or Argentina is expected to be able to supply its usual share.

The general tendency of the price movement this week is to reverse the growing strength of quotations in the preceding fortnight.

Exports of wheat (floor included) from both coasts of the United States this week show the first sharp decline since last April, amounting to nearly 1,522,925 bushels, against 2,502,000 last week. 2,643,000 bushels in the second week of July last year, 1,602,000 bushels in the like week of 1895, 1,872,000 bushels in 1894, and as compared with 5,077,000 bushels in the corresponding week in 1891.

The heavy decreases in shipments of wheat, as compared with last week, were from New York City, Baltimore, Boston, and Montreal. Exports of Indian corn amount to 1,227,536 bushels this week, against exactly the same quantity as a week ago, two and a half times the quantity exported in the like week last year, three times the like exports in 1895, sixteen

BULLETIN OF THE WICHITA DAILY EAGLE

Wichita, Saturday, July 17, 1897

Weather for Wichita today: Fair; continued warmer; east winds. Sun—Rises, 4:45; sets, 7:30. Moon—Waning; rises, 9:23.

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times the amount shipped in the second week of July, 1894, and more than twice as much as the corresponding shipments in 1893.

There are 247 business failures reported throughout the United States, compared with 213 last week, 255 in the week a year ago, 254 in the week two years ago, and 221 in the corresponding week of 1894, and as compared with 517 in the second week of July, 1893. There are 38 business failures reported from Canada this week, compared with 34 last week, 32 in the week a year ago, and 29 in the week two years ago.

UNCLE SAM IS WIDE AWAKE

Japs Won't Do Anything in Hawaii They Won't Get Caught At.

San Francisco, July 16.—The Bulletin says this afternoon that it has received reliable information to the effect that the navy department is not to be caught napping in the event of trouble with the Japanese over the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. All orders of the department which would have resulted in moving ships of the Pacific and Asiatic squadrons from headquarters to distant points have been temporarily suspended. While the authorities at Washington deny that there is any effort to keep all available vessels at ports where orders can reach them at short notice, naval officers admit that such a scheme is being carried out.

The report that the coast defense monitors Monadnock and Monterey will be sent to Honolulu is denied, and the statement is made that they will be held on the coast.

Inquiries have been received at Mare Island from headquarters as to the condition of the cruiser Baltimore, now undergoing repairs there, with the view of putting her in commission in case of emergency, although under ordinary conditions she would not be ready until next year or later.

Madrid, July 17.—Inquiry at the foreign office here develops the fact that nothing is known regarding the reported alliance between Japan and Spain.

London, July 17.—The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent says: "United States ambassador Prior assures me that the rumor that an alliance exists between Spain and Japan is quite unfounded. The Spanish embassy also declares the report to be a canard."

The Daily Chronicle says it believes that the rumor of the formation of an alliance between the government of Spain and Japan against the United States is a base, intending to frighten America into annexing Hawaii before congress adjourns, because it believes that if the islands are annexed now Japan will not move further in the matter, but that if action is delayed Japan will possibly take action.

TO KEEP THEIR CLOTHS ON

Is Johnny Crapaud's Excellent Advice to Both Jonathan and John.

Paris, July 16.—The Journal Des Debats, without pretending to decide the merits of the sealing dispute between the United States and Great Britain, concurs in the American disregard for diplomatic practices and thinks that some of the English papers treat the question too truthfully when they talk of war. The Journal advises both the American and British press to be prudent and discreet.

INDEMNITY AND BORDER

Powers Fix These and Leave Greece and Turkey to Do the Rest.

Athens, July 16.—It is stated on reliable authority that the powers have fixed the indemnity to be paid to the Turkish government by Greece at \$1,000,000 and have accepted a compromise fixing for Turkey a more liberal line of frontier. Turkey and Greece have been left to settle the question of the capitulations between themselves.

SANTA FE GRAIN CASES

Interstate Commerce Commission Decides Against the Road.

Washington, July 16.—The interstate commerce commission today in an opinion by Commissioner Prouty announced its determination in the matter of alleged unlawful rates and practices in grain and grain products by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company and others. Shipments of grain were carried to Kansas City, Mo., from points west thereof at special rates and quantities of grain were afterwards reshipped and rebilled from Kansas City to Chicago or other destinations at the balance of the established through rate from the original point of shipment to Chicago or other points, instead of the higher local rate in force from Kansas City to such destinations. It is held that such shipment and reshipment did not constitute a through shipment from the point of origin to the point of final destination and grain so shipped and reshipped was not entitled to the benefit of the through rate in force.